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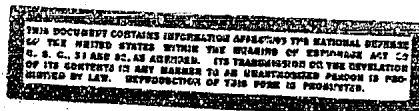
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USSR WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1 - 16 JULY 1952

3 July 1952

On 1 and 2 July, unstable weather with showers and thunderstorms prevailed in most of the European USSR. It became quite cool in the western and central regions. Warm weather that favored the growth and development of agricultural crops was observed in the northeastern regions.

On 2 July, noon temperatures were 25 degrees /all temperatures in centigrade/ in Byktyvkar and Sialeropol', 24 in Dnepropetrovsk, Voroshilovgrad, Kostov on the Don, Krasnodar, and Chkalov, 23 in Sverdlovsk and Kuybyshev, 22 in Kirov, 21 in Ufa, Tsimov, L'rov, and Leningrad, 20 in Kiev and Saratov, 19 in Kazan' and Orel, 18 in Kursk, and 17 in Voronezh, Moscow, and Gor'kiy.

Warm weather prevailing in the north has promoted crop development. Winter rye has flowered in southern Arkhangel'sk Oblast and Komi SSR and has reached the milky maturity stage in most of Baskir ASSR, southern Tatar ASSR, southern Gor'kiy, Vladimir, and Tula oblasts, and in Belorussian SSR. Spring wheat has begun to head in Moscow and Gor'kiy oblasts and has entered the milky maturity stage in the southern Ukraine.

5 July 1952

On 3 and 4 July, warm, slightly cloudy weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. Unstable weather with showers and local thunderstorms was recorded in most of the central and eastern regions and in the Urals.

On 4 July, noon temperatures ranged between 22-25 degrees in the European USSR from the southern Ukraine and Northern Caucasus to Arkhangel'sk Oblast and Komi ASSR. It was cooler only in the extreme eastern and southeastern regions and in the Urals.

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During the last few days, quite heavy rains and locally heavy rains, which have been extremely favorable for crops, fell in Kuybyshev, Chkalov, and Saratov oblasts. Crops also have been favored by warm, dry weather which has followed rains in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Baltic republics.

Spring grain crops have begun to ripen in most of the Ukraine and Belorussia, and have begun to head in the northern Ukraine and Belorussia, and have entered the tube stage in the Baltic republics.

Very warm weather, mostly without precipitation, prevailed in Western Siberia, eastern Kazakhstan, and Central Asia. On 4 July, noon temperatures were 31 degrees in Ashkhabad, 30 in Novosibirsk, Alma-Ata, and Tashkent, 29 in Semipalatinsk, and 27 in Barnaul.

10 July 1952

On 8 and 9 July, cool, cloudy weather with rain prevailed in most of the European USSR. Quite heavy rains fell in the central and northeastern regions, northern Ukraine, eastern Belorussia, and Northern Caucasus.

Warm, dry weather prevailed in the Baltic countries and northwestern and northern regions.

On 9 July, temperatures were 12 degrees in Voronezh, 13 in Kiev, 15 in Moscow and Dnepropetrovsk, 18 in Kuybyshev, Simferopol', and Kirov, 20 in Syktyvkar, 21 in Riga, and 23 in Leningrad.

Early spring crops are flowering and winter rye has reached the milky maturity stage in Moscow Oblast. Spring wheat has entered the milky maturity stage and winter rye the waxy maturity stage in Kursk Oblast. Spring wheat has reached the waxy maturity stage in the southern Ukraine.

Warm weather prevailed in Western Siberia and downpours with thunderstorms fell locally. Quite heavy rains (with from 4 to 10 millimeters of precipitation) were recorded in southern Novosibirsk Oblast and western Altay Kray.

Hot, dry weather prevailed in Central Asia and most of Kazakhstan.

Spring wheat is heading in most of Altay Kray and southern Novosibirsk Oblast and has reached the milky maturity stage in southern Kazakhstan.

12 July 1952

On 10 and 11 July, cloudy weather with showers and thunderstorms prevailed in most of the central, eastern, and southern regions of the European USSR and warm, slightly cloudy weather in the Baltic countries, Belorussia, and western Ukraine.

Warm, dry weather in the southern European USSR created favorable conditions for the ripening and harvest of grain. Winter crops have ripened in the Lower Volga Region, Northern Caucasus, eastern and southern Ukraine, and Moldavian SSR. Winter rye has reached the waxy maturity stage in all the territory south of a line running through Rovno, Kiev, Sumy, Kursk, Ryazan', Penza, Ul'yankovsk, and Ufa, and the milky maturity stage in the Riga, Vologda, Yaroslavl', and Molotov areas and in southern Komi ASSR.

Spring wheat has begun to ripen in southern Tatar ASSR, and in Saratov, Voronezh, Kursk, and Bryansk oblasts.

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Weather conditions have been good for the harvest of grain crops.

Warm, mostly cloudy weather with precipitation and thunderstorms prevailed in Western Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. Temperatures during the day ranged between 22 and 23 degrees.

It was very warm and dry in Eastern Siberia.

Hot, dry weather with temperatures during the day ranging between 33-36 degrees prevailed in Central Asia.

No report in the 15 July issue.

17 July 1952

On 15 and 16 July, waxy weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. Unstable weather with thunderstorms and rain was observed in the western Ukraine and Belorussia. The heaviest precipitation fell in Stanislaw Oblast (15 millimeters in 24 hours). Showers were recorded in the eastern Ukraine and Rostov Oblast. Quite heavy rains fell in the northern and northeastern regions of the European USSR. Downpours were observed in the central and southern Urals.

On 15 July, noon temperatures were 18 degrees above zero in Riga and Leningrad, 21 in Ufa, 24 in Minsk and Velikiye Luki, 26 in Moscow, Gor'kiy, Voronezh, Kuybyshev, Chkalov, and Kiev, 30 in Stalingrad, 31 in Krasnodar and Dnepropetrovsk, and 32 in Kishinev and Odessa.

Quite heavy rains were recorded in eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, in Altay Kray, in southern Krasnoyarsk Kray, and in Western Siberia. In Altay Kray, 16-20 millimeters of precipitation fell locally in a 24-hour period. It was hot and dry in western Kazakhstan and in Central Asia.

The weather in the last few days has been extremely favorable for the growth and development of agricultural crops. Spring wheat is ripening in the Ukraine, in Voronezh, Saratov, Kuybyshev, and Chkalov oblasts. It has entered the waxy maturity stage in the Crimea and the extreme southern Ukraine.

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